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The Oregon Populists, having been cheated in the late deal with the Demo-

action yet. When it does interesting resuits may be looked for. There is a great deal of deep water around southern Eu-The fact that forty-five senators are sure to vote for a new tariff

counting anything on Ken-

office are qualified to discharge

The opinions of people are varied; there are those who declare that it is "un-Amerifor the government to ascertain if ap-

"Any Populist who attends the Nashville

The chances are fairly good that while forces are capturing Turkish base. In that case honors would

For a time it is quite likely that the corwhich they are attached. Thus far both

If the state government of Tennessee would make in its centennial exposition a actical illustration of its methods in the people, it would present a somewhat novel feature in the line of exhibits.

The citizens of Indianapolis enjoy each day of 3-cent car fare with a full knowlge that it may be their last. If the pending decision goes against them they will be in a position to realize how blessings

Britons can be very hospitable when they The cordial reception at new United States embassador, far exwarmth and demonstrativeness any ever extended to a British embassador

the Democrats whom all the Democrats or many Republicans prefer, but in every inseem not to understand this matter.

If striking out the retroactive provision of the Dingley tariff bill, as it is said the Reamittee have agreed to do, will facilitate is not nearly so essential as the early paspaga of the bill in a form that will tend to restore confidence and revive business.

The consul general to Paris, when reaches the American consulate, will find which indicate the existence has been known in Paris some years to an red, white and blue will not be a curiosity,

It is gratifying to hear that the new state the present law is defective the next Legis-

If there are any "innocent" holders of the stocks of the Citizens' Streetrailroad Company they must be very innosent owners paid less than \$3,000,000 for the property on which they issued bonds and stock to the amount of \$9,000,000. The entire transaction was explained at the time by the Journal and other local news-

King George of Greece talks like a man. He charges the responsibility for the war ordered Turkey to attack Greece, thus preto be hoped the perpetrators of the crime

ouble in regard to precedence

gramme the foreign embassadors and ministers are given position behind the President, Vice President and Cabinet, Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British embassador, dors and their attendants go to New York are assigned to the congressional train. The .15 ets | great event of April 27 even if these officials who stand on rank should not put in appearance on the occasion.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY WITH GREECE.

In the present war between Greece and Turkey the sympathies of the American people are as unmistakably and overwhelmingly with Greece as they are with Foreign postage is usually double these against Spain. There are obvious reasons All communications intended for publication in | interest and prestige attaching to Greece on ture, that has a strong attraction for intelligent Americans. Every American schoolboy has learned to think of Greece as one Xenophon, to Homer and Demosthenes, to the soldiers who fought at Marathon and Thermopylae, and to poets of to-day are the lineal descendants of creased demand for American breadstuffs nationality has been almost extinguished Turks, they have maintained their intellec- | that it will materially affect the grain marpolitics and that they will have no more | tual and moral freedom. The Greeks of to- | ket. day are worthy of their ancient ancestry, and there is reason to believe they are such an enemy no American could hesitate

Europe is still unlettled, and although the war long menaced between Russia and Turkey has not broken out, there is no certainty that the differences between those the American Railway Union a demonstrapowers will be amicably adjusted. It is mpossible to look to the oppressions of the country respecting which those differences of co-operation. Mr. Debs proposes to bearose without being deeply affected. The mention of Greece fills the mind with the most exalted sentiments and arouses in our soms the best feelings of which our nature is susceptible. Superior skill and refinement in the arts, heroic gallantry in acion, disinterested patriotism, enthusiastic zeal and devotion in favor of public and personal liberty are associated with our recollections of ancient Greece. That such country should have been overburdened and so long hidden, as it were, from the world under a gloomy despotism has been a cause of unceasing and deep regret to ural, therefore, that the reappearance of those people in their original character, contending in favor of their liberties, should produce that great excitement and sympathy in their favor which have been so signally displayed throughout the United States. A strong hope is entertained that these people will recover their independence nations of the earth.

This was a strong expression to comfrom the President of the United States but it only reflected popular feeling. The 'gloomy despotism" referred to which had overcome Greece was that of the Turks it continued with little interruption from the middle of the fifteenth century to the date of the war for independence which elicited the above expression. In his next annual message to Congress, in 1823, Pres-

A strong hope has been long entertained. founded on the heroic struggle, of the Greeks, that they would succeed in their contest, and resume their equal station among the nations of the earth. It is believed that the whole civilized world takes a deep interest in their welfare. Although no power has declared in their favor, yet none, according to our information, has taken part against them. Their cause and gers which might ere this have overwhelmed any other people. The ordinary calculations of interest and of acquisition with a view to aggrandizement, which mingle so much in the transactions of nations them. From the facts which have come to our knowledge there is good cause to bedominion over them; that Greece will bepointed a Democrat where the law does not come again an independent nation. That

most ardent wishes. The promulgator of the Monroe doctrine of his sympathy with people struggling for 1824 he referred to the subject again, say

The only wars which now exist within the imits of the civilized world are those be- three-dollar-for-one capitalization tween Turkey and Greece, in Europe, and between spain and the new governments, our neighbors, in this hemisphere. In both these wars the cause of independence, or iberty and humanity, continues to prevail. The success of Greece, when the relative population of the warring countries is considered, commands our admiration and applause, and that it has had a similar effect with the neighboring powers is obvious The feeling of the whole civilized world is excited in a high degree in their favor. May we not hope that these sentiments winning on the hearts of their respective governments, may lead to a more decisive result; that they may produce an accord among them to replace Greece on the ground which she formerly held, and to which her heroic exertions at this day so

eminently entitle her. After several years of war in which the Greeks showed great bravery and steady the Supreme Court. Let him do so; then if fighting their ancient oppressor. If they independence. If they succeed the long the unspeakable Turk may be driven out of Europe. There is reason enough for Amer-

WHEAT.

The opinion is so generally entertained in this country that war in Europe mean a high price for American wheat that many persons are expecting that condition to fol ow the present war, while others are hopand prices is undoubtedly true, but there are other factors to be taken into account The United States is not the granary of

Turkey on the 24th of April, 1877. This war lasted about two years, and the other European powers did not become involved. The effect of the war on the price of wheat was partially discounted in advance, yet i did have a distinct effect. During the year preceding the war, 1876, the price ranged During 1877 it ranged from \$1.01 to \$1.76 During 1878 it ranged from 77 cents to \$1.14. and during the next five years it ranged from 81 cents to \$1.40. It would be hard to say how much influence the two years' war had in keeping up the price of wheat, but no doubt it had an effect at the beginning. The German-French war began July 16, 1870. That was a tremendous war while it continued, but it only lasted six months It did not have any material effect on the price of American wheat. During the year preceding the war, 1869, wheat ranged from 76 cents, the lowest, to \$1.46, highest, During 1870 it ranged from 73 cents to \$1.31, and during 1871 from 99 cents to \$1.32. During 1872 the range was from \$1.01 to \$1.61. Per-

material effect on the price of wheat depends on its duration and extent. From present indications it is likely to be of short country that gave birth to Militades and duration and confined to Greece and Turkey. The situation may change any day in such a way as to presage a general war must always | If the war should become general, and espossess a special interest for those who pecially if Russia should become involved. learn of these things at school. The Greeks | it would undoubtedly cause a greatly inthose of ancient times, and though their and an advance of prices. On the other hand, if the war is confined to the nations long continued aggressions by the now engaged there is no reason to expect

CO-OPERATIVE INDUSTRY.

United States have sympathized with the the increasing army of the idle consequent upon the introduction of labor-saving ma gin active operations in one of the new operative commonwealth. generous minds for ages past. It was nat- ists are expected to contribute \$100 each to secure a favorably located section of the country for the experiment. This advance If he can get hold of a State government, and resume their equal station among the Mr. Debs proposes that the State shall provide the means, the land, the tools and the machinery for co-operative industry. The scheme is not novel, but if Mr. Debs can people, this socialistic co-operation has to work and would be content to be governed as such an organization must be, its chances of success would be much greater than now seems possible

THE ADMISSION OF A MAGNATE. While, President Mason is laboring to bring about more kindly relations between the Citizens' Company and the people of their name have protected them from dan- Indianapolis, one of the leading actors in the conspiracy to rob us by a perpetual charter and in inflated capitalization, in another State, flushed with what he regards seem to have had no effect in regard to as a great victory, unwittingly discloses lieve that their enemy has lost forever all | There is something of incoherency in the words of the would-be dictator, but this she may obtain that rank is the object of | want of ordinary reserve simply makes his person hysterically declares in regard to with the Citizens' Company." With this idea of the "perpetual right" of the Citizens' Company in his mind, the author of a ceeds: "This decision means the untying of which have been tied up in litigation for

By the foregoing words one of the conspirators in this scheme to trample under that amount, at \$9,000,000. Already the of which represented property, have become 'cash," and \$5,000,000 of stock, whose only value is the cost of printing, has become parties represented by this orator propose to hold street-car fares where they will, as the city grows and the cost of operating street railways declines, pay interest or magnate of the Citizens' Company, with a of the scheme to extort interest on the enphet, money must be earned by the street-EUROPEAN WARS AND AMERICAN car service to pay interest on this fraudulent stock as a "fixed charge" and as a

sacred obligation to bondholders. In view of these facts, President Mason's his frequent assertion of the purpose stand the purpose of the magnates of the Citizens' Company, they do not consider the

pany, will pay a good return upon a streettend if he has not a place ahead of the ly advance. The last European war of any is the getting rid of the present magnates

ty years ago. After a long period of diplo- ing the remarks here quoted. The people of matic fencing Russia declared war against | this city cannot abide their insolent swagger and dishonest methods.

> Brookline, Mass., has taken a step in the way of teaching local history that might well be emulated elsewhere. A guide to the history and geography of the town has been prepared for the use of the public schools, the purpose being to give the children an acquaintance with their town, its chief events, the leading characters in its history, and historical buildings and points of interest. It is also intended to teach them something of its present conditions and to inspire them with respect and affection for it. This involves discussion of the various phases of municipal government, and the plan, if carried out as 1 might be, would aid materially in the making of intelligent citizens. Even if it stops with the mere history and geography of town it is an admirable undertaking, the child, as a rule, knowing too little about his own home and picking that little up by mere chance and through traditions often far from accurate. Every locality has its interesting and important history, and children would doubtless derive great enjoyment in delving into it as a matter of original research. There is more or less complaint about "fads" and useless studies in schools, but this can hardly be classed as one of them.

The present fighting between the Greeks and Turks is along the border line between the two countries, which extends across the Grecian peninsula from the Gulf of Salonica on the east to the Gulf of Arta on the west, a distance through a mountainous country of about a hundred and fifty miles. At last accounts the Turks had driven the Greeks back on the Grecian side of the boundary and had invested Tirnavo This is two or three miles south of the boundary line in Grecian territory, and about six miles from Larissa, which is the Greek base of operations, accessible by railroad and an important strategic point. The capture of Larissa would be so disastrous to the Greeks that they may risk a pitched battle to save it. If so it might

If the hide were the portion of the animal most valuable and the part for which cattle and for the dairy. Beef, butter and cheese bear a duty. Such being the case, there should be imposed on hides simply for the purpose of protection. It is the market stimulate the growing of cattle, and not cattle in this country simply for hides.

The Governor and the secretary of state, of which reads, "Laws of the State of Indiana passed by the sixtieth regular session of the General Assembly," should recall it and paste over that title page the words: "The chapters in this book are not laws sons violate them, causing their constitutionality to be tested. Until so tested, they are null and void." This, it may be remembered, is the latest discovery of what con-

stitutes the red-eyed law. Representative Sayers, of Texas, wants trolling the Mississippi river and invite power. The Mississippi River Commission as now constituted is of very little account.

It is hoped that the remark of Indiana's representative in the consular service will United States has been represented in England by Englishmen, in France by Frenchtions. Even Embassador Bayard is not

The appointment of Mr. Buskirk as a made by Governor Mount. Mr. Buskirk has had the experience necessary to qualify him to perform the duties of the office in a creditable manner. The appointment will be especially pleasing to the straight-out Democracy, with which Mr. Buskirk has

The Michigan House of Representatives has decided that the apple blossom shall be the State flower of Michigan. Isn't this a reflection on the Pingree potato blossom?

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Wanted to Know. "It was so funny," said the Sweet Young Thing, "that I just thought I would die." "Well," asked the Social Wet Blanket, "why did you change your mind?"

Hateful Thing.

Mrs. Wickwire-What do you think the Mr. Wickwire—As I recollect it, Fitz says that he won't fight any one but Jim, and he won't even do that until Jim goes and gets

The Old and New Style.

"What is the style of that novel you are reading?"

"The style?"

"Yes. Does it represent the heroine as better than any woman could be, or no better

than she should be?" Put Into Rhyme.

"That settles it," said the engaged young kindly lend me car fare."

"Broke?" asked the men with the large "I am. Haven't made a winning since she

Unlucky at sportin'." WAR ON MARRIED TEACHERS Women Without Husbands Think

"Of course not. You know the saying:

" 'Lucky at courtin'

They Should Be Given a Chance. TOPEKA, Kan., April 21.-The town of school teachers against the married women school teachers. The schools of the town employ two men teachers and seven women. Three of the latter are married. There are a dozen or more applicants for the seven places, and the unmarried women make the have able-bodied husbands they should not be employed next term. The husbands of the married teachers have enlisted themselves in the cause of their wives and are making a vigorous fight to hold these po-The people of the town are divided on the subject. The question is sure to get into politics and will be fought out at the polls in November and again next Apr.l.

Inheritance Tax Bill Passed. ALBANY, N. Y., April 21.—The Senate o-day passed the bill taxing inheritances. e Assembly has already passed the bill

DINNER HARRISON

MADE THE GUEST OF HONOR BY THE COMMERCIAL CLUB.

His Talk Upon Indianapolis-Tribute from Mr. Riley-Speeches by Other Guests.

General Harrison was the guest of honor Club dinners that will be held hereafter one of the most thoroughly enjoyable and | that he should be lynched. Paul appealed informal "stag affairs" that has been ob- for identification and for consideration to served in this city for a good many years. About one hundred members of the club participated in the dinner last night. It was given in the club's banquet hall. The guests sat at two long tables in the banquet hall, while General Harrison, S. P. Sheerin, Judge R. S. Taylor, Angus Allmond, James Whitcomb Riley and John L. Griffiths occupied a cross table at the head of the banqueting board, with W. E. Fortune, president of the club. The menu cards were printed on parchment paper and were adorned with an excellent likeness of the guest of honor. The dinner was in the most thoroughly enjoyable that has ever been given. It was observed last night that it would be almost impossible to get together a body of men more powerful in its suggestion of the professional, business and intellectual character of Indianapolis than those assembled. Beside the guests of honor there were present Judge Woods, of the Federal Court; Mayor Taggart, City Attorney Curtis, Dr. P. H. Jameson, Moses McLain, Ferd Winter, J. A. Finch, Nathan Morris, W. E. Stevenson, J. E. McCullough, A. A. Young, Merrill Mores, W. B. Burford, Albert Lieber, Sterling R. Holt, I. S. Gordon, F. A. W. Davis, John E. McGettigan, W. C. Bobbs, Henry Coe, Mr. Goldsmith, Irving Swan Brown, Hilton U. the help of the cyclopedia, to see if I could Brown, W. S. Garber, S. O. Pickens, D. find out what it was. P. Irwin, Evans Woollen and a number of others equally prominent

Throughout the evening music was fur- great seat of learning. Its schools were of nished by the Olympic String Trio, under the highest excellence, and the fame of the direction of C. A. Frederic, late of them was as wide as Greek and Roman Mr. Taylor. New York. Many popular numbers were rendered and the musicians added much to to those of Athens and Alexandria. Paul the pleasure of the evening. Besides Professor Frederick, who performed on the violin, the trio embraced Messrs, C. J. Mohr and C. F. Barton, of this city, the former on the mandolin and the latter on the PRESIDENT FORTUNE TALKS

William Fortune, president of the club acted as toastmaster. This was the first occasion on which Mr. Fortune has acted in this capacity since his election to the presidency, and his graceful and effective efforts last night were received with considerable

In the course of his little speech introducing General Harrison, Mr. Fortune said; The citizen who does not seifishly confine his thought and time and money wholly to his individual affairs must feel an interest and pride in the welfare and advancement of his community. Every man may, if he wishes, devote himself to getting out of the world all he can and giving it as little as possible. He may assume that his mission in the world is to take care of himself and let the devil take the rest, but the man who will do no more for the general welfare than the law requires is the one whom the devil is after and ought to get. He will find some good picking in Indianapolis, but he probably doesn't care to come after it, because there are so many of the better kind here. It is true, I think, that there is a better distribution of wealth and public spirit in Indianapolis than in most American cities. There are eight hundred men whose identity with this organization represents a desire for better things, a steadfast support of work for the general welfare, and a pledge to help in the undertaking to make Indianapolis a model city. This organization constitutes largely the promoting power of The eight hundred men who for seven years have fostered and sustained this power in Indianapolis are still ready for any duty, and duty in this instance is defined by the object of their or ganization, which broadly is 'the general welfare of Indianapolis and vicinity.' mention in this general way the aims and gestions worthy of its further efforts toward making here a greater city and better citizens. There is much of such inspiration in this occasion, for pride in our city is given stimulus by our greatest citizen, who us with his presence here to-night * * * In any circle of several men who are brought into frequent association the moral and intellectual vigor of the strongest nature will be diffused through all Thus the influence of a man endowed with the great qualities of mind and heart will, according to his own power, pervade a group, a community, a state or a nation. It is but natural for the affection of humanity to go out to one who thus commands their highest esteem and confidence, but there is no adequate expression of the affection which high esteem renders reverential. It is natural that there should be pride in the relationship of neighbor friend, fellow-citizen to one whose public services have brought to him the highest honors that this country can bestow. Pride of this kind establishes a standard of citizenship; it is a stimulus for the highest atbe no mean city where this pride prevails. This is the pride which Indianapolis derives from its greatest citizen, its best representative, General Harrison, and it is our privilege to now be addressed by him." As General Harrison arose to speak every man in the room arose spontaneously and

responded heartily to the toast "To the health of General Harrison." General Harrison seemed at his best last night. After referring to the terrors that assail the extemporaneous after-dinner speaker, who spends considerable time consulting the tracts of "memorizers" and practices a good deal before mirrors to prepare for such occasions, he referred to the agony such after-dinner speakers enhave manuscripts in their peckets and who lies before them. General Harrison said that he, for the first time, had decided to follow this course, and excused himself for using a manuscript. His remarks were constantly interrupted with laughter and loud

GENERAL HARRISON'S RESPONSE. General Harrison said, in part, in responding to the toast, "No Mean City: Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen of the Commercial Club of Indianapolis, and Fellow-

You do not need that I should at this

late day give my approval to the plan of organization of your club. Its efficiency has already been tested. This combination of business with the club or social idea is of somewhat recent origin, I think, but it has come to be recognized in all our cities as a very potent agency for unifying the sentiment of the community, for concentrating its efforts and for promoting that spirit of liberal intercourse which must characterize every community that would attain distinction, either in commerce or in any other avenue. I have a new experiment to make here to-night. I have tended many banquets, but have had the misfortune almost always to be en the toast list. I have desired to attend one that should be an exception, but no pledge of committee, and no good intention of the managers has been able thus far to secure me a quiet seat at the banquet board have on these occasions been brought in contact with all sorts of speakers and I have watched with a human interest the experiences of those who, like me, were on the toasting board. Some affect to be extemporaneous speakers, but they are or the reflections of the mirror show themselves. (Laughter.) There is really now and without notes or manuscript, and without having come under a previous condition of servitude either to the memory or the looking glass. (Laughter.) I have usually been of this class and I have sat through many a long banquet in great distress of mind, for my speech was in the air. It was in the highest degree illusive, and I was constantly snatching after some fugitive idea that threatened to leave me. (Laughter.) have observed another with such feeling of envy that I have at last made up my mind to enter that class. That is a class that do not hesitate to bring a manuscript. And while we who

to what the outcome might be, I have noticed that these gentlemen had only to give gentle pressure of the right elbow had a wit and repartee in conversation, inbor at the table, cannot distinguish one So, in dealing with the toast that has been assigned to me to-night, I concluded to take my typewriter into my confidence, and I will now give you the result of our joint deliberation. (Laughter.)

NO MEAN CITY. The Apostle Paul, when he used these words, was in the hands of a Roman guard from a Jewish mob. The captain of the Celicia-a citizen of "no mean city." To be (laughter), but still a heavy sorrow. There great comfort when a column of residence is to be filled and a Boston hotel clerk is watching the evolution of the name in not being put to any disguise of ambiguous abbreviations. Is there a greater triumph in life than to lift your eyes from the register to arbiter of destinies on the other side of the counter and to see his fear that you might blow out the gas has been allayed? (Laughter.) That Indianapolis is not an Indian reservation, with a classical termination, is now generally known, Mr. Swift, in the Eastern States (laughter), and also by some of our English kin. It seems that our English cousins only acquire geography by conquest, and only recognize political subdivisions that they make themselves. The geography of lands to which they have ost title seems to go hard with them, as witness the recent inquiry of a high English prelate, whether New England was a part of Massachusetts. (Laughter.) Paul used no superlatives in his reference Tarsus-he reserved them for the city that hath foundations. He assumed that there was carrying force in the name itself; that the help of granulated adjectives was not needed. He even used the negative form, the emphasis of under-statement-'no mean city.' He left something to the captain's knowledge and imagination. He was proud of Tarsus; that is clear, and he was not a man to be satisfied with negations. The city had done something distinctively great, and I set out the other day, with SCHOOLS OF INDIANAPOLIS.

scholarship. Strabe said they were superior was a man of letters, as well as of faith. He was a logician; a non sequitor was an abomination to him, as it ought to be, Mr. Brown, to a newspaper man. As he was of the schools of Indianapolis. It is "no mean city." As the schools of Tarsus surpassed those of Athens, so our public schools, judged by the most competent educational experts, are not surpassed by those of any city in the United States. (Applause.) But what part, my friends of the Commercial Club, have you and I had in making our schools what they are? We have paid our school taxes with more or less cheerfulness-or with none at all. (Laughter.) But has the Commercial Club or the Board of Trade ever tendered a reception to the faithful men and women who have placed the city of our love upon this pedestal of honor? One of the oldest, most devoted and successful of our school workers recently said: "We rarely hear from the public save when some one wants to find a place on the pay roll for a niece or a There are now, I am told, in our city, in addition to the truant class, one thousand children for whom there are no school accommodations. A general tax for public schools implies a school roof and a chool desk for every child, and they should be provided. The compulsory education law of the last Legislature should be backed by a supporting public sentiment. We should have, not a listless, far apart pride in our schools, but the pride of touch and participation. Our School Board should know that while the Indianapolis public will tolerate no filching, no self-seeking, no rings, it will stand by against all assaults that have their origin in self-interest, or in the egotistical assumption that the critic is infallible. (Applause.)

Tarsus was further celebrated for its nagnificent roads, we are told. The "ships of the desert" that bore the products of the interior through the passes of the Taurus to the sea did not have their roll intensified by the right foot finding a hole and the left a hillock. The roads were favorable to an even keel. A city that you cannot get to comfortably is a "mean city." And here we may raise the note of exultation an octave or two above that of Paul-though there may be a perceptible quaver when he memory of a drive to Irvington or crown Hill sweeps over the choir. (Laughter.) But our great railway system saves us. Where is there a city that offers such facilities of ingress and egress? They may not only come from the north and the east and the south and the west, but they may box the compass and still get here. If a man does not desire to go to any place in particular, but has a fancy to travel "sou" sou'west" or "east by south" we can furnish him a smooth road. CITY OF IDEALS.

Tarsus was besides a free city and the seat of an important commerce. These were, so far as I know, the special distinctions of Tarsus. No doubt there were others that history has not preserved. But the ideal city must have other excellences. mind their own business, and the public business, and do both with a decent regard to the judgment and rights of other men; the measure of one man's mind or to the can every day feel teh spring of nature's zens are brave and true and generous, and who care for their own; a city having the community spirit, but not the communistic spirit; where capital is respected, but has no temples; a city whose people live in homes; where there is room for a moraing glory or a sweet pea; where fresh air is not delivered in pint cups; where the children ca nevery day feel the spring of nature's green carpet; where people are not so numerous as to suggest that decimation might promote the general welfare; where brains and manners, and net bank batances, give ratings to men; where there is neither flaunting wealth nor envious poverty; where life is comfortable and toil honorable; where municipal reformers are not hysterical, but have the habit of keeping ool; where the broad judgment of a capital, and not the narrowness of the provprevails; where the commerce in goods is great, but not greater than the exchanges of thought and of neighborly kindness. We have not realized all these things. We count not ourselves to have attained, but we follow after. This is a Commercial Club; but, after you

have exhibited sites and statistics to the man seeking a business location, he will want to know about the homes, the schools, the churches, the social and literary clubs: whether it is a place where domestic life is convenient and enjoyable; where the social life is broad and hospitable; where vice s in restraint; where moral and physical sanitation have due provision; where charity is broad and wise-a city to which men will grow attached, to which they will come Gentlemen, you may add these things to

the trade statistics of Indianapolis. A city | etc., etc. offering the most alluring inducements to commerce and production it is pre-eminently a city of homes. (Applause.) After the applause which followed the happy address of General Harrison had subsided somewhat, Mr. Fortune arose to introduce the Hon. S. P. Sheerin, who spoke of "The State." He spoke of the resources of the State and the characteristics

of her people. Toward the end of his speech And of the relations between Indiana and her beautiful capital city. There is no other part of the State of which our people are so proud. Why should they not be? Indianapolis belongs to them, in conception, growth and prospects. The capital city of ndiana was not selected in a bargain competition, as some other State capitals have been. When the early Indianians wanted a permanent capital, they vent about it in a characteristic, matter of fact way, and selected a location in the very heart of the wilderness. They did not select a town, but they selected a place for town and built it, and have been contribiting to its commercial and political imortance, as well as its beauty, ever since, on the banks of the Ohio and Wabash are as proud of the Statehouse, toldiers' Monument and the other glories of Indianapolis as any resident of this city can be. Indianapolis is the dial plate on which the moral, intellectual and maerial progress of the State is indicated, The city has kept pace with the development of the State. Indiana and Indianapolis are one and inseparable, they must go

up or down together. "In Fortune and Fame we're bound By stronger links than steel, nd neither can be safe or sound But in the other's weal.'

It should not be forgotten, however, that abroad; he may be found to-day, in

our capital city, it is your duty to see that against the coat pocket to be entirely re- it is made worthy of our support. We are assured (laughter); and that they had a joint tenants, but you, gentlemen, who are zest and enjoyment in the cinner; that they | resident here, are in charge of the property and responsible for its management. stead of that stupid abstraction which | We expect Indianapolis to reflect the progcharacterizes a man who forgets his neigh- | ress of the State along the broad upon which it has traveled from the beginwine from another, and has quail on toast | ning. There is nothing attainable in govimposed upon him as snipe. (Laughter.) ernment or desirable in human progress for which room cannot be found within the as-pirations and self-helpfulness of the people

of Indiana. Let us stand together, town and country outlding higher and higher, on the foundations our fathers so wisely laid, each determined that not in any connection or under any circumstances whatever, will he permit Indiana or Indianapolis to be assigned to second place. The world is apt to take a people, in some degree at least, at the estimate they put upon themselves. Indiana belongs near the head. It should be our duty and pleasure to see that she

keeps her place. Mr. Fortune next introduced R. S. Taylor. of Fort Wayne, who responded to the sentiment "The Capital City." Mr. Taylor said that the subject recalled to his mind thoughts of times long gone when, as a callow youth, in his mind the city was surrounded by a halo of romance. He then supposed that all men who resided here were great men. Since that, he said, "I have learned that some men lived here greater than I then could think of and some men have come here smaller than I then knew about. There exists to-day in us the same thought as we then thought of those who lived here." Mr. Taylor grew reminiscent. At one moment he spoke of great men, bowing gracefully toward Gen. Harrison. This act of courtesy was received with applause. Mr. Taylor said that he had been warned not to touch on that subject. "Before I came here I was told that I might gather fruit at all trees but that one," said he. "How shall I speak of the capital and omit its chief citizen? He is one of the men who has made Indianapolis famous." Referring to the fact that James Witcomb Riley had been assigned to the duty of honoring the guest of the evening, Mr. Taylor said that the Hoosier poet was one of the men who had made Indiana famous and was a man who has the faculty of expressing other people's senti-"If he is going to express our regard for our guest he 'must lay it on strong,' " said

John L. Griffiths made one of his characteristic after dinner talks in responding to the toast, "The Citizen." In part Mr.

Through the neglect and indifference of our so-called good citizens valuable fran-chises are sold for a trifle, if not actually given away, and the people are kept out of their own for long and dreary years. We must insist that no important contract affecting the city's interests shall be concluded before it has been thoroughly exloited before the people and the fullest opportunity afforded for examination, suggestion and criticism. We have reason to congratulate ourselves that Indianapolis has, for the most part, been wisely governedthat its affairs have been, in the main wisely administered, and that we have been unusually fortunate in electing men to office, but we have to confess, do we not that now and again we have fallen by the wayside, and as our population increases the need for renewed watchfulness is emphasized. I have sometimes thought that if what Plato suggested in his "Republic' could be carried out in these modern days, viz.: That anyone who renders signal service to his city or country should have the privilege of kissing whomsoever he pleased t might serve to interest many in the affairs of this city who are now so shy and diffident about bearing public burdens. With the growth of population and its concentration in large cities with the vast acumulation of wealth in a few hands, with the growing irritation between labor and uneducated and practically an unrestricted immigration, the need of men with clear-ness of vision, depth of insight and firmness of purpose, with serene faith and and sublime courage' assuming the political leadership in town and villages and city, in state and nation, was never more urgent than in the closing years of this dying century. The good citizen must not tolerate unlawfulness, however manifested.

Angus Allmond, of Louisville, president of the Commercial Club of that city, followed Mr. Griffiths. His remarks were of a humorous character and kept the guests laughing. He told something of the organization of the Commercial Club of his city, and paid Indianapolis a high com-

"Louisville is the gateway of the South," said Mr. Allmond. "It used to be that Indianapolis was the gateway of nowhere, and now you can't go anywhere without going through Indianapolis."

President Adams, of the Commercial Club, was next introduced and spoke

The last speaker was the inimitable Hoosier poet, James Whitcomb Riley, who spoke in response to the toast "Our

Guest." Mr. Riley said: In the contemplation of the varied forces gifts and graces of our distinguished guest to-night, and in musing, too, upon the numberless prior like occasions in which countless master orators have, in his patient presence, elaborately scheduled appraised his manifold virtues and endowments, there appears little residue of tribute or allusion that might yet prove new, city where there is no boss rule in any- or, if new, that might be set forth in its

The citizen, the patriot, the soldier-the chieftain in the van of battle victory-the chieftan still in civil conquest. These have been enumerated and extolled by our universal ration-so paternally proud of such a son. All further reference along these lines would therefore prove as vain as it were needless. But may there not be fittingly offeredin however brief a way-some comment out of this particular community, in the grateful midst of which is builded the home of this man-our friend and neighbor,

There—that sounds just exactly right, Neighbor, Our neighbor Like the rare list of strong yet lovely words that, of their own pronunciation seem to define themselves-such as father, mother, home, country, flag-the simple wholesome name of neighbor affects pleasantly and always as though we had most accurately known its fullest meaning from its first utterance in our childish ears. We feel and know, from our earlie acquaintance, just what the word neighbor means-at least our loving senses, at the word's mere utterance, intuitively nize, in compressed form, all the generous, kindly, friendly stands for in veriest phi lological fact. But for purely gratuitous the first time turn to the authority neares at hand-our old reliable Worcester's dictionary. Neighbor. Here it is-and-didn't we know it? Neighbor means: First, one who lives near, or in the neighborhood. Masters, my good friends, mine honest neighbors, shake! Second, an intimate, a confidant; third, one who is near in nature, and therefore entitled to good offices; a fellow-creature; a human being; one having humane or neighborly disposition.

To our neighbor, thus, in all neighborly spirit, we address ourselves to-night-hera in his chosen State and city, where of his own deserving in young manhood he won welcome, fixed his dwelling and cheerily took his place and chance in the common rank and file of his onward-moving fel-

The details of the trials of that earlier time and scene the young aspirant of today, of course, knows little of, nor does that history, as fitfully chronicled by reminiscent contributors to the nome papers evoke its just measure of serious consideration. Only the sturdy and heroic participants themselves can realize the import of that earlier history-only the comrades of that epoch and environment-the old friends -the old neighbors. To them the simpl glories of that primitive past yet exceed all its trials and ordeals, and draw them into closer comradeship to-day. To them that past is sacred, and as they meet, strike hands and fall into hearty discussion of the bygone years, it is always with a warmth of interest that, in the cheeriest mirthful greeting sounds yet a minor note along the current of the laugh and in the tain shadowy, tender, yet insistent threat of rain. It is the fitting reverence remembrance pays to the youthtime of that friendship now grown to such ripe and sound maturity. So steadfastly on until this hour has it fared with our old friend and neighbor. Loyally, with the lapse of years and the advent of newer worthy claimants He has not forgotten his own youthits struggles and its needs-and so his unyoung man and student to fix a firmer faith in all his brave resolves, and to find a surer promise and fulfillment of his hopes and his ambitions. This most fortunate type of the young man is known here an